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PUBLIC DEFALCATIONS.

SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN, OF OHIO.

In House of Representatives, January 17, 1835.—On the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout.

[Continued.]

While I am on this subject, it will not be improper to notice some curious circumstances of a national character which seem, if not to partake of the supervision of which I have been speaking, at least to have all the characteristics of retributive justice. I allude, sir, to the rejection of the distinguished and talented statesman & accomplished gentleman who now fills the Executive chair of these United States. It will be remembered, that, during the late Administration, General Jackson nominated, in the recess of Congress, Martin Van Buren minister to the Court of St. James. The Senate of the United States—having a majority at that time opposed to the Administration and the Democratic party, but since reformed by the people—rejected the nomination, and Mr. Van Buren was of course called home. What followed? Why, the people, the freemen of the country, elected him Vice President of the United States; elected him to the second office within their gift; placed him in that same Senate, to preside over the same men who, for party purposes, narrow party considerations, had rejected him. What a triumph of principle and retributive justice! But the laudable and popular indignation for such base injustice did not stop there. Popular love and popular confidence, which he had honestly earned, gave him the highest station within the gift of the American people—a station which he is now filling with honor to himself, dignity to his office, and to the highest and best interests of his country.

There is another little matter, of the same character, which I will just mention. It will be remembered that General Jackson nominated one Ben. Tappan, to the district judge of the State of Ohio—as sound a Democrat and as pure a patriot as ever honored the name, and, withal, of the first order of talents, and of the most unexceptionable deportment. This nomination, for party purposes, contracted grovelling selfish considerations, and for the gratification of a vindictiveness which can be found in no party except the sworn enemies of Democracy, was rejected. But what do you think the people have done, sir? They have placed the same Ben. Tappan in the seat of him by whose vote the nomination was rejected, and have consigned him (Ewing) who voted the rejection to perpetual and everlasting "solitude, and the desert wastes of water."—These things may not have been brought about by any providential interposition, but they evidently partake of that kind of retributive justice which is one of the attributes of Providence.

I have said that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PRENTISS] brought forward the alarm of Belshazzar to portray the alarm of the President on hearing of the defeat of the Democracy of New York. I thank the gentleman for the classical allusion. I will try to make something of it for my purpose.

Sir, the conduct of the Federalists in 1837, on the reception of the news of their victories in several of the States, will well bear comparison with that of Sennacherib; and many other tyrants of his time, who were mere scourges in the hand of the Almighty to punish the wickedness and idolatry of mankind. In speaking of the sway of his power and of his conquests he said: "By the strength of my hand I have done it, and by my wisdom, for I am prudent; and I have removed the bonds of the people, and I have robbed them of their treasures; and I put down the inhabitants like a vast sea, and my hand hath found as a nest of riches of the people; and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped."

But this monarch, so august and wise in his own eyes, how did he appear in that of the Almighty? Only as a subaltern—a servant sent by his master—the rod of his anger, and the staff in his hand. The Almighty's design was to chastise his children, not to exterminate them; but Sennacherib had it in his heart to destroy and cut off all nations. What, then, will be the issue of this kind of contest between the designs of the Almighty and those of this prince. At the time he fancied himself already possessed of Jerusalem, the Almighty, with a single blast, disperses all his proud hopes, destroys in one night a hundred and four-score thousand of his troops—putting a hook in his nose, and a bridle in his lips, (as though he had been a wild beast,) he leads him back to his own dominions, covered with infamy, through

the midst of those nations, who, but a little before, had beheld him in all his pride and haughtiness. How was it with the Federalists in 1837, on hearing of their victories? These are the results of our strength; it is done by our own power, for we are mighty. One gentleman [Mr. CUSHING of Massachusetts] said, in substance, in the name of the rest of the Federalists, that the Democracy in Maine had fallen before the power of Federalism like grass before the scythe. But what did all this vain boasting amount to? We will see in the end. A Belshazzar feast was held at Fannell Hall—Daniel, (not the prophet) with all his officers and minions assembled, and, after being harangued by Daniel and other Federal high priests, retired to a place appointed, where the history of the times say there were twelve hundred and three score bottles of Champagne in readiness for the feast; all drank and all "breathed deeper and freer than they had ever done." But, in the midst of their revelling, a handwriting was seen on the wall, and when discovered, it disclosed the appalling fact that Missouri had closed her elections, and that the Democracy had gained a triumphant victory over the Federalists. This produced consternation and dismay. But the revellers received that kind of consolation that the queen-mother Nicotiro gave her son Belshazzar—that was, that Missouri was expected to be Democratic. "Solitary and alone" ruled that State; all expected that the Federalists would be defeated. So they were comforted, and the least went on. But hardly had they taken the next glass, when a voice thundered at the gates—the Federalists have been routed in Maine horse, foot, and dragons, and more than five thousand left dead on the field. Consternation had not time to subside, when a courier, rushed upon them with the intelligence that a battle had been fought in Maryland, and the Federalists had been routed with dreadful slaughter. On the heels of this death-dampening news came on another courier with the news that the Keystone in the arch of the Union had been replaced, and that a pitched battle had been fought between the Federalists and the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and that the former were overthrown, and six or eight thousand slaughtered; close to this intelligence, followed one from Ohio, with the news that a pitched battle had been fought, and the shipplaster Governor had been overthrown, and upwards of fourteen thousand of his Federal troops inhumanly and indiscriminately slaughtered, and his whole Conservative troops cut off, not one man of this self-styled "Spartan band," was left to take the news of the sad disaster to Lancaster; close on this disaster followed the news from South Carolina, New Jersey, with the melancholy intelligence of the almost entire overthrow of Federalism in both these States; in the latter, over a thousand Federalists were put to the sword; last, though not least, came a courier from Delaware, bearing the proud banner of Democracy, with the inscription of victory, and the overthrow of Federalism! Federalism was overcome. The knees of the beechanathians, Belshazzar, like, smote together. The air sickened; dumbness and horror reigned; the wine cup dropped from the pale and quivering lip; the Euphrates was turned from her channel; the Persian troops marched in dryshod; the walls were demolished, the citadel seized, and the city of Federalism was destroyed, and its citizens put to the sword! How does this prostitution compare with the vain boasting of the Federalists one year before, and how very insignificant is the small and temporary Federal victory in New York, when compared with such a succession of triumphs, gained upon principle, and under the board stripes of the banner of Democracy.

The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. PRENTISS], after attempting to expose what he supposed to be corruption of this Government, says that they grow out of the maxim and the watchword, that to the victors belong the spoils. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BELL] says that no reformation can be expected while there are so many hungry expectants. There is not a day nor an hour that passes but we hear some taunt about the spoils party, hungry expectants, office holders, the army office of holders, etc. Sir, I think I once before was compelled to notice this hypocritical whining about office holders. What do gentlemen mean when they talk about the army of office holders? Are there more officers than are wanted to manage the Government? Then let them be pointed out and removed. If gentlemen, who are constantly harping about office holders, know of any superfluous ones, they are bound, in duty to themselves and to their country, by the nature of office, and the oath they have taken to discharge the duties of the office, to point them out, and to take such orders as would cause the instant removal of such worthless drones upon the public store-house. Is the number of officers too great? Are they derelict in duty? or are their salaries too high? All these evils can be removed if they exist; and I invite gentlemen, who are evaporating so much of the public money by denouncing the office holders, the spoils party, the hungry expectants, etc. to point out the evils specifically, and recommend the remedy. I will be foremost in carrying that remedy into immediate practice. But, sir, I am inclined to think that constant

and incessant yelp about office holders does not grow out of the fact that such evils, as I have represented, exist. It is because the Democracy have the ascendancy, and the Federalists cannot occupy all the offices, and all the spoils themselves. This is the cause of all the Federal whinnying about office holders and spoils party.

What is the course of the Federalists when and where they have the ascendancy? So far as my experience goes in my State, the Federalists clear the chess board of every man who is tainted with Democracy, whenever they have the ascendancy, when it can be done without prejudice to their party. I have been informed that, under the late Federal-Ritter power, almost every Democrat went by the board, who came under the Executive control, even down to the laborers of the public works. I may be in error; if so, some gentleman from Pennsylvania can correct me. I have little doubt but that the Federal reformation system will be carried to the full extent in New York, during the short time the new powers will be permitted to flutter in that State.

But, sir, let us examine this subject with a becoming care. Such has been the constant murmuring about the office holders, and the spoils party, that many of the honest and unsuspecting people of this country—not only think that there are ten officers for one that is necessary, but that they are devouring the substance of the people, but that all the officers of this Government belong to the democratic party. Such was the impression made upon my mind by the continual charge kept up by the Opposition,—I have recently taken some pains to examine how that matter stands, and, by information furnished me, which, I think, may be relied upon with tolerable certainty, the Federalists are the spoils party. There may be some errors on both sides of the calculation, but the errors on one side will probably neutralise or off-set the other. Here is a table consisting of two columns, one headed Federalists and the other Democrats; each represent the Department with the aggregate number of officers of the party to which they belong, and the aggregate amount of salaries paid to the officers and clerks, including the heads of Departments. But, sir, lest I should be misunderstood, it is proper to remark that I have no apology to offer for the office holders. I would rather be a comfortable and easy office holder, than a hungry lean office seeker. I think the former far preferable to the latter.

LAND OFFICE.			
Federalists.	Amount.	Democrats.	Amount.
50	\$56,200	181	\$239,140
GENERAL POST OFFICE.			
11	14,600	48	65,980
25	31,200	2	85,075
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
10	12,000	15	19,450
24	27,050	none	
13	12,250	4	7,800
9	12,300	2	1,950
6	4,500	11	14,400
12	15,000	5	5,900
8	9,500	3	10,550
3	11,700	1	1,150
8	11,700	3	,200
3	2,800	1	4,650
10	37,800	4	10,385
103 Aggregate.	\$269,065	181	\$239,140
In favor Federalists.	\$29,925		

The War, Navy, and Patent Office Departments are not embraced in this estimate: I feel assured that in those Departments there will be found to be a large majority of Federalists with proportionate salaries. I have no doubt but a large proportion of the United States judiciary, officers of the army and navy, and other United States officers, are opposed to the Administration. I have assurances for what I say from those who speak the truth, and understand what they say. As a portion of this information, I ask leave to read a letter and answer which I hold in my hand:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 17, 1835.

Dear Sir: If not inconsistent with any rule you may have laid down for your official or political conduct, I would be pleased if you would inform me

1st, Of the number of postmasters in the U. States.

2d, The aggregate amount of salary they receive in the year.

3d, What proportion of them are supporters of the present Administration.

Should it not be in your power to answer this last interrogatory with accuracy, inform me what you suppose to be the probable number.

I am yours, with high respect,

A. DUNCAN.
Hon. A. KENDALL, Postmaster General.

To this communication I received the following answer.

Washington, January 17, 1835.

Sir: I perceive no objection to answering unofficially your letter of the 16th instant. I,

therefore, annex replies to your several interrogatories.

1. "What number of postmasters there are in the United States?"

The number of postmasters in the United States, on the first day of December last, was 12,563.

2. "The aggregate amount of salary they receive in the year?"

The compensation of postmasters for the year ending with the 30th June, 1835, varied little from \$921,034.

3. "What proportion of them are supporters of the present Administration?"

I have not information which will enable me to classify the postmasters politically. Altho' in making appointments friends of the Administration are preferred to enemies, when their politics are known, there are many cases in which the Department has no information on the subject, and it institutes no inquiries into the politics of incumbents. It is believed, however, that more than half the postmasters of the United States are politically opposed to the Administration.

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. A. DUNCAN.

Sir, who are the spoils party? Who are they who are revelling, rioting and luxuriating upon the toil of the people? Who are the spoils party? Who the army of office holders and the hungry expectants? This table and these communications answer all these questions. Will the Democratic party be again taunted with these epithets? They convey a base falsehood in their application. Will the good sense and moral character of the American people be again insulted with the promulgation of a base slander upon them, and an insidious falsehood upon those whom they have selected to manage their Government? The Administration is denounced daily for removing persons from office "for opinion's sake," and there was loud and boisterous complaint, I am told, by the whigs of New York, because Mr. Van Buren did not renominate the base and infamous Swartwout. He being a Conservative, it was said he was proscribed for "opinion's sake." Sir, this table shows that the charge of proscription is as false as it is unjust. I look upon General Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's indulgence, while in office, to their political enemies, as their greatest fault. There is no reason why the enemies to the Democratic party and the Democratic principles should hold a large majority of the offices, and receive a greater amount of the emoluments of office than the Democracy themselves, whose Administration it is, and to whom the Government belongs. I say I think both General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have been derelict in duty in this matter, both to their friends and to their country.

I think in this charge I am correct. The table which I have exhibited shows the facts upon which I made it to be true. I am sustained in the principle by high authority.

"I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into office of consequence, knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the General Government is pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide. That it would embarrass its movements is certain."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This is high authority; but I have still higher authority for the ground I take, and it is the authority of a majority of the American people. Patriotism guides the Democracy in this country, and in every other, in the exercise of the elective franchise. Our executive and our representative officers are elected upon principle. Motives of patriotism are the ruling principles with the Democracy; they are not blind followers of men; they are unlike their political enemies; they do not carry their patriotism in their pockets, nor does their loyalty consist in blind attachment and slavish devotion to associated wealth.

When, in 1828, General Jackson was elected President, the ticket that elected him had at its head the representation of the hickory broom, with the following words: "To sweep the Augean stable." This was significant of a wish on the part of the people to have swept from office those who were opposed to the Democratic principles and institutions of our country and amounted to instructions to displace from office all whose "political tenets" were adverse to the policy and measures of the Democratic Administration, which that ticket was intended to, and did, establish. I repeat, that the indulgence shown at the expense of principle, and the will of the people, by General Jackson, to his political enemies, constituted with me the greatest objection to his administration.

True this forbearance flowed from the goodness of his nature. It is not uncommon to see some of our greatest and best men sacrifice the higher and more valuable qualities of the head to the passion and sympathies of the heart. Sir, the Augean stable ought to have been swept, and if the hickory broom was insufficient, the river Alpheus should have been turned from its channel for that purpose. If Federalists are to hold a majority of all the offices in

this Government, using, as they do, the means of the Government to advance their corrupt federal principles, how are your Democratic institutions to be perpetuated, and your principles maintained. Sir, I believe, with General Washington, that no President ought to bring into office a man who is opposed to the leading measures of his Administration. It is political suicide, and for the same reason it is a duty that every Democratic President owes to his election, to his principles, to the party who sustain him, and to his country, to remove those from office whose principles are opposed to the leading measures which he may have been elected to carry out. I think great vigilance in this respect is due from the Chief Magistrate; and if he is sincere in his principles, and deems them of the same importance that the people did when they elected him, it is a part of his duty, and a part of the oath he has taken to faithfully discharge it. Sir, I would like to see clean work in this business; I would like to see the Augean stable swept of all the federal corruptions which have been accumulating for many years; and which, so long as they are permitted to remain, annoy and impede every other Administration, calculated to advance the interests of Democracy, the liberty of the people, and to perpetuate the sovereignty of the States.

But, sir, I come now to speak of the charges of corruption, profligacy, panic, and ruin, which have been rung in our ears until our hearing has been wounded and our stomach nauseated. This howl of panic, ruin, and corruption, has been a standing mean used by the federalists from the commencement of this Government to this time. It is a howl like that of no beast on the face of the earth but that which makes it. It is the howl of the demagogue, and is used for the purposes of political deception. It varies in tone. It is sometimes boisterous and terrific; it is sometimes more like the piteous and deceptive cry of the crocodile. It varies with the causes that operate upon the demagogues who make it. Sometimes it proceeds from a robust political desperado, but more generally from the lean, lingering, lank office seekers; and the time was when this howl had some effect with the people; but their howl of corruption, corruption! has become like the cry of wolf, wolf! The people know the object, and by whom the howl is made. They give it no attention. The charge of corruption, panic and profligacy, and its repetition, constituted one half that was said by the opposition at the last and the extra session, and cost the people of this Government more than Stephen Girard's estate was worth at his death. These charges against the Administration were considered and investigated by the people, and with a full knowledge of the facts upon which they were founded, and with a discriminating mind, and a sound judgment, which rarely ever errs, when unclouded by falsehood or undecieved by misrepresentation, have expressed a deliberate opinion, through the ballot boxes, that the charges of corruption, profligacy and panic, are false. They are a base slander upon the Administration, and a libel upon the people, so far as panic is concerned, and made for political effect, to advance Federalism. But, sir, it is time for me to raise the general issue with the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Prentiss], and to present such facts as will sustain my plea.—The gentleman, in the outset of his long speech, said that there were corruptions and base frauds committed by the officers of the Government, and that the Administration and the heads of Departments were cognisant of them, connived at them and participated in them, and were morally involved in all the guilt and crime connected with them. This was his declaration; and that he would present such an array of facts in support of his charges, that no one dare contradict him, nor deny the charges that he had thus publicly, and from his place, made. Now, sir, I, on behalf of the Administration, join issue with the gentleman, and plead the general issue "not guilty."

I have seen and heard the "array of facts" which the gentleman has brought forward to sustain the charges contained in his declaration, and I heard with patience and attention the gentleman's comments upon his array of facts; and I dare say the charges are not sustained. I dare say that the Administration or the heads of Departments thereof, are not "guilty." I admit that abuses have existed, and frauds upon the Government committed by some of its officers. But I dare say the Administration, or the heads of Departments thereof, were not cognisant of them—did not connive at them—did not connive at them, and are not morally involved in the guilt connected with them; all these I dare say, and there are some other things I dare say. I dare say that more faithful, economical, and prudent Executive officers, so far as the heads of Departments are concerned, never administered this Government, than those of the present Administration. I dare say two thirds of all the public defaulters and fraudulent speculators, from the commencement of the Government to this time, and particularly in this and the last Administrations, were Federalists in principle, as they were secondaries in practice, and violent opposers of the Democratic principles, party, and administrations. [See Fourth Page.]

Legislature of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 18.

The Secretary of State came in and presented a written message from the Governor, accompanied by documents in relation to the N. E. Boundary, referred to in the message.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since my last communication to you upon the subject of the trespassers upon the Public Lands, there has been forwarded to me a Proclamation purporting to have been issued by the Lt. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; and avows the fact of having ordered "a sufficient military force" to repair to the place where the Land Agent's party are endeavoring to execute your Resolve of the 24th of January, and to repel what he thus regards as an invasion of the Province of New Brunswick.

Immediately upon the receipt of this extraordinary document, I took measures to hasten the departure of the reinforcement of the Land Agent's party, understood to have been assembled at Bangor, awaiting orders, and numbering between four and five hundred men—and also issued an order to Maj. General Isaac Hodson, of the 3rd Division, to detach one thousand men, by draft or otherwise, properly officered and equipped; who were to rendezvous at Bangor, and then proceed to the place occupied by the Land Agent's party, on or near the Aroostook river, there to render such aid as would enable the Land Agent to carry into effect the Resolve of the 24th of January.

I also despatched a special Messenger, with a communication to Maj. Kenley, of U. S. Artillery, commanding at Hancock Barracks, Houlton, informing him of the facts and asking his co-operation, with the troops under his command, with the forces under his command, with the forces of this State, in repelling an invasion of the territory, and sustaining our citizens in the lawful and authorized protection, they are endeavoring to extend over a portion of the property of this State.

If these proceedings on my part meet the approbation of the Legislature, and an appropriation be made for the purpose, I shall feel it to be my duty to proceed forthwith to order a draft from the militia of at least ten thousand men, who will hold themselves in instant readiness to march to the frontier, should circumstances require it.

I have not yet called upon the President of the United States for aid in repelling the invasion of our territory by foreign troops, deeming it proper to postpone that step until the return of Col. Rogers from his special mission to Frederickton, or at least until some information should be received from him, which will probably be as early as the 20th or 21st instant. If, however, you should think otherwise, and that no delay should be allowed for this purpose, an intimation to that effect, will be promptly obeyed.

If I have not entirely misconceived the circumstances of the case, presented for your consideration, it is one calculated to excite the deepest feeling in the breast of our citizens, and calls for the most prompt and determined action on the part of this Government. What is the case? You were informed that a large number of armed and desperate men from a neighboring Province, had forced themselves into the territory of this State with a fixed purpose of cutting a vast amount of timber, of resisting even unto blood any attempt to arrest them in the prosecution of their unallowed object. Deeming it your duty to make an effort to protect the interests of those who had confided in your care, you instructed the Land Agent to proceed to the scene of devastation and plunder, with a sufficient force to arrest those who were engaged in it, and to break up their daring and wicked enterprise. While in the act of executing this order, the Land Agent was seized, transported beyond the bounds of the State, and finally carried upon a sled, like a felon, and under the guard of Provincial troops, to the capital of New Brunswick for trial.

Could a greater indignity be offered to a people, having a particle of sensibility to its rights, and its honor, or to the sacredness of the personal liberty of its citizens? It is true that the Lt. Governor denies that the original seizure was by authority. But at Woodstock the magistrates took cognizance of the affair—sanctioned the proceedings by issuing a warrant (acting undoubtedly under the authority of the Proclamation) and sending our citizens under an ignominious escort to Frederickton. Really, if there be any apology or justification for this treatment of our citizens, it is not to be found in any code of international honor or comity, with which I have been acquainted.

Not only this, but it seems that a military force is sent into a part of the territory of this State to expel from it a civil force sent there by this Government for the protection of its property. How long are we thus to be trampled upon—our rights and claims derided—our power contemned—and the State degraded? If there ever was a time when the spirit of independence and self-respect should assert itself, that time is the present. We cannot tamely submit to be driven from our territory, while engaged in the civil employment of looking after and protecting our property, without incurring a large measure of ignominy and disgrace.

No palliating circumstances for this outrage can be found in even a pretence that the place where it was committed is within the concurrent jurisdiction of the two Governments, much less that the British Government have had exclusive jurisdiction. Lands even higher up and beyond that were surveyed and granted by the State of Massachusetts more than thirty years ago. And Massachusetts and Maine have long been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber upon the Aroostook lands, without being, to my knowledge, molested from any quarter, to say nothing of the sale and actual occupation of the land itself.

It must be gratifying to all who have a true sense of the honor and interests of the State, to perceive that, upon this subject, the din of party warfare is hushed—and that an unanimity has prevailed, alike honorable and patriotic. No interruption to this commendable spirit, I trust, will be suffered. Union and good feelings, no less than prudence and energy, are absolutely necessary in this extraordinary emergency.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, }
Feb. 18, 1839. }

Since writing the foregoing, I have received a communication from the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, in which he sets up an alleged agreement that the British Government shall have exclusive jurisdiction, and possession of the disputed territory, until the question be settled—and informing us that he is instructed not to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction. He entreats us to withdraw the Land Agent's party, and adds that he has directed a strong force of "Her Majesty's troops" to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authority and protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

In regard to all this, I have only to say that, for one, I see no reason to doubt the entire correctness of the course we have thus far pursued, and that with the blessings of God, I trust we shall persevere.

No such agreement as that alluded to by the Lieut. Governor can be recognized by us—and it is an entire misapprehension, to say the least of it, that such an agreement has ever been made.

The letter having been written before Mr. McIntire reached Frederickton, no official communication is made as to the course intended to be pursued in regard to him and those arrested with him. I learn, however, indirectly that they are to be retained.

I am informed that the Land Agent's party have stationed themselves for the present at the termination of the Aroostook road. While there, Mr. McLaughlin, the Provincial Land Agent, presented himself, and in the name of Her Majesty, warned our party to disperse.—Mr. McLaughlin, and his two assistants, were thereupon taken into custody, and the Agent with one assistant, immediately, sent to Bangor, where they are now detained.

Copies of the Proclamation and the letter of the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, are herewith communicated.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

(COPY.)

Letter from the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, to the Governor of Maine.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICKTON, }
N. B. Feb. 13th, 1839. }

SIR:—I have just heard with the utmost surprise and regret, without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force, from the State of Maine, has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed between the general Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England, until that claim shall be determined.

It has been my duty, on more than one occasion, to apprise the Executive Government of Maine, that any instructions do not permit me to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction, until the question of right shall have been finally decided, in discussion between the two General Governments.

With the knowledge of these instructions, thus explicitly made known, I cannot but repeat the expression of the deep regret which I feel, that instead of seeking their recall or modification through the Presidential Government, the State of Maine should thus have forced, upon a subordinate officer, the alternative of either failing in his duty by abstaining from the fulfilment of the commands of his Sovereign, or by acting up to them, placing the two countries in a state of border collision, of not two nations in immediate and active hostilities.

Such, nevertheless, is the position in which I find myself placed by this overt act on the part of the State of Maine, one from which I do not hesitate in entreating your Excellency to relieve me, by ordering the immediate recall of a force, whose presence within the precincts of the territory as claimed by England, it is contrary to my instruction to permit—and it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong force of Her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authority, and protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

With regard to any plea for these proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, connected with timber spoliations on that territory, I have to inform your Excellency, that I have given directions for a boom to be placed across the mouth of the Aroostook, where the seizing officer, protected by a sufficient guard, will be able to prevent the passage of any timber into the St. John in the Spring, or to seize it and expose it to public sale, for the benefit of the "disputed territory fund."

Similar precautions will be adopted in re-

gard to any timber cut upon the upper St. John, or the tributary streams falling into it.

Anxiously awaiting your Excellency's reply to this communication.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
J. HARVEY.

On motion of Mr. Cushman of Dexter the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on the N. E. Boundary.

Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, by leave, introduced the following Resolve—

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this State demand that a sufficient military force be forthwith stationed on the Restook river, west of the boundary line of the States, as established by the treaty of 1783, and on the river St. John, if practicable, at such points as may be best adapted to the object, to prevent further depredations on the public lands, and to protect and preserve the timber and other lumber already cut there by trespassers, and to prevent its removal without the limits of this State.

Mr. A. moved a suspension of the Rules, which prevailed, unanimously; and the Resolve was read a first and second time.

Mr. DELESDENIER of Baileyville moved to amend by adding the following additional Resolve.

Resolved, That the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of enabling the Executive to carry out the purposes of the foregoing Resolve and the Resolve passed January 24, 1839, and that the Governor be and hereby is authorized, with the advice of Council, to draw his warrant for the same, from time to time, as it may be needed for that purpose.

Mr. D. said it would be perceived that his amendment did not propose to change the intent of the Resolve, but went to carry into effect the declarations contained in it.

The amendment was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Resolve was supported by spirited remarks from Messrs Allen of Bangor, Delesdenier of Baileyville, Andrews of Turner French of Nobleborough, Sprout of Waldoborough, Sheldon of Gardiner, Bradbury of New Gloucester, Moor of Waterville, and Cushman of Dexter.

Mr. OTIS of Hallowell took some constitutional objections to the Resolve, and moved to commit the same to the N. E. Boundary Committee, and said he would at the proper time offer an order directing the Governor to despatch a special messenger to Washington, to inform the Executive of the United States of the matter and requesting his interposition.

Without taking any question the House, on motion of Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, adjourned to half past two o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

The Resolve submitted by Mr. ALLEN, came up in order.

Mr. OTIS of Hallowell alluded to his remarks in the forenoon, and made some explanations in relation to the same. He then withdrew his motion and all opposition to the Resolve, and expressed a willingness to co-operate in any measures, deemed proper by a majority of the House, to be adopted.

Some further remarks in relation to the subject embraced in the Resolve, were made by Messrs Delesdenier, Allen of Bangor, Lovensaler of Thomaston, and Hanscomb of Ellington.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, the question on passing the Resolve to be engrossed as amended, was unanimously decided in the affirmative, as follows—YEAS 150, NAYS none.

Mr. VOSE of Augusta presented the following order:

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to communicate forthwith to the Executive of Massachusetts, any information in his possession relating to trespassers on the Disputed Territory, and to request her aid in the measures taken by this State.

Mr. VOSE said that he offered the above in order that Massachusetts might be apprised of our situation—that she had often declared her readiness, if it ever became necessary, to lend us her hearty co-operation in the defence of the territory in question. He had no doubt she would do so.

The order then unanimously passed.

Mr. SHELTON of Gardiner, by leave introduced the following Resolve—

Resolved additional relating to trespassers on the Public Lands.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested forthwith to communicate to the President of the United States, the measures recently adopted by the State of Maine in relation to the trespassers on the public lands of the State; and also copies of the correspondence between the Governor of New Brunswick, and the Executive of Maine, in relation to those measures; together with any information in his possession relative to this subject; and to request the aid of the General Government in support of the rights of the State of Maine.

Mr. S. moved a suspension of the Rules; which prevailed; and the Resolve was read the first and second time. Mr. SHELTON said it would be seen that this Resolve contemplated one object in the order just passed. It a messenger had already been sent to Washington, the passage of this Resolve would go to sanction the proceedings of the Governor. After a few remarks by Mr. Delesdenier, and Allen of Alfred, the Resolve passed to be engrossed—YEAS 147, NAYS none.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN of Alfred, Ordered, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this House, if he shall deem it expedient, such further correspondence as shall have taken place between him and Sir John Harvey, on the subject of the North-eastern Boundary.

The Secretary of State came in, and presented a message from the Governor, communicating his reply to the letter of Sir John Harvey, (agreeably to the order of this day,) which was read.

GOVERNOR FAIRFIELD'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

Augusta, Feb. 19, 1839. }

His Excellency

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Lt Governor of New Brunswick:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, of the 13th inst, by express, and avail myself of the return of your messenger, R. English, Esq., to make a reply.

You say, "I have just heard, with the utmost surprise and regret, that, without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute." &c.

In reply, I cannot but regret that your Excellency should have thought the use of such language suitable to be employed upon this occasion. If I am amenable to a charge of want of "courtesy" in anything I have heretofore done, I will endeavor to manifest enough of that accomplishment, in this reply, not to hardly contradict with one, of whom I had formed so high an opinion as of your Excellency—and will only say further, that, while I have the honor to hold the place I now occupy, I trust a sense of duty to my State and her interests, will always predominate over a mere blind regard to the artificial rules of etiquette. I think, however, that your Excellency would not have used that term, if you had considered for a moment, that the proceedings at our Land Agent were in execution of a Resolve of the Legislature of this State, adopted in secret session, and that no notice of their proceedings could have been given, without an unqualified breach of faith and duty.

In speaking of the disputed territory, your Excellency says "the claim to which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed between the two General Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England, until that claim shall be determined."

Now sir, I cannot hesitate to say that, in my opinion, your Excellency is laboring under an entire misapprehension in regard to the facts.—No such agreement, I am persuaded, has ever been made between the two governments. I have looked in vain for it among the numerous documents which have grown out of this question—and have never heard of any recognition of it, verbal or otherwise, on the part of the officers of the General Government. It, however, such an agreement exists, your Excellency can undoubtedly point it out. At all events, such an agreement can never be recognized by this State. A decent self respect will ever forbid it, if there were no other considerations in the way.

Your Excellency entreats me immediately to recall the force now upon the territory, and adds—"it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong military force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority, and protect her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with."

In reply, I have to say, that the territory bordering upon the Aroostook river has always been, as I regard the facts, in the possession and under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maine—that, more than thirty years ago, Massachusetts surveyed and granted large tracts of it, which have ever since been, in some way, possessed by the grantees and those claiming under them—that the rest of it was surveyed by, and some of it divided, between Massachusetts and Maine, soon after the latter became an independent State—that both States have been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber there without being molested from any quarter—that many persons have purchased these lands of Maine and carried into their actual occupation, and that, in various other ways, Maine has exercised a jurisdiction which may fairly be regarded as exclusive, over this territory.

Under these circumstances, information was received, that a body of armed men had gone into this territory and were cutting vast quantities of the timber, defying the power of this State to prevent them. On these facts being communicated to the Legislature, the two branches immediately directed the Land Agent to take with him a sufficient force to arrest these depredators, and to break up their enterprise. The party of the Land Agent is now on the territory engaged in executing the trust with which it was charged, and with my consent will never leave it, while the protection of the property of the State from plunderers renders it necessary for them to remain. If your Excellency chooses to send an armed force to attempt their expulsion I can only say that this State will endeavor to meet such an attempt as it will deserve.

I have no threats to make, or boasts to indulge. If Maine does her duty, as I trust in God she will, nothing that I could say in advance would add to the glory of her career. If she proves recreant to her duty and tamely submits to be expelled from her territory, by a force that she could successfully resist, nothing

that I can say would tend to diminish the measure of ignominy and disgrace.

I have the honor to be,

with high respect,

Your Excellency's obt. serv't.

JOHN FAIRFIELD,

Governor of Maine.

Mr. ALLEN of Alfred, moved the message and accompanying document, be laid on the table, and 500 copies printed. A motion was made by some gentleman, that 5000 be printed—which took precedence, and prevailed.

Mr. ALLEN subsequently moved a reconsideration of the vote for printing the letter of the Governor, and hoped that it would be laid on the table, and when it was published, the letter of Sir John Harvey would accompany it; and all the doings upon this subject, from the secret session to the time of such publication, be printed together. The motion prevailed, and the subject was laid on the table.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of State came in and laid up on the table a MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the House of Representatives.

Under the Order of the House of Representatives of the 19th inst. I have the honor to lay before you certain correspondence which had taken place between the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, and the Lt. Governor of Maine, in relation to the subject of the North-eastern Boundary. The correspondence is as follows:—

From the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, dated the 13th inst. (which I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, of the 13th inst, by express, and avail myself of the return of your messenger, R. English, Esq., to make a reply.)

You say, "I have just heard, with the utmost surprise and regret, that, without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute." &c.

In reply, I cannot but regret that your Excellency should have thought the use of such language suitable to be employed upon this occasion. If I am amenable to a charge of want of "courtesy" in anything I have heretofore done, I will endeavor to manifest enough of that accomplishment, in this reply, not to hardly contradict with one, of whom I had formed so high an opinion as of your Excellency—and will only say further, that, while I have the honor to hold the place I now occupy, I trust a sense of duty to my State and her interests, will always predominate over a mere blind regard to the artificial rules of etiquette. I think, however, that your Excellency would not have used that term, if you had considered for a moment, that the proceedings at our Land Agent were in execution of a Resolve of the Legislature of this State, adopted in secret session, and that no notice of their proceedings could have been given, without an unqualified breach of faith and duty.

The message of the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, dated the 13th inst, before the receipt of your Excellency's letter, of the 13th inst, by express, and avail myself of the return of your messenger, R. English, Esq., to make a reply.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, February 21, 1839.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICKTON, }

N. B. February 18th, 1839. }

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the hands of the honorable Mr. Rogers, of your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. Mr. McIntire and the gentlemen with him have been subjected to an examination before the Attorney General of this Province, who has reported to me the substance of what they stated, charged, is on rather against the Law of Nations and of Treaties, than against the Law of this Province. They must needs have regarded me as "State officers."—It is true that their dispatch was exclusively with Her Majesty's Government, to whom I should have reported the substance of what they stated, charged, is on rather against the Law of Nations and of Treaties, than against the Law of this Province. 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you immediately remove with the force you have with you from any part of the Disputed Territory, so called, and discharge all British subjects whom you have taken prisoners; and at once cease attempting to exercise any authority in the said Territory not authorized by the British Government, every person of your party that can be found or laid hold of, will be taken by the British authorities in this Province and detained prisoners to answer for this offence, as His Excellency is expressly commanded by his Sovereign to hold this territory inviolate and to defend it from any foreign aggression whatever, until the two Governments have determined the question of to whom it shall belong—and to enable him to carry these commands into full effect, a large military force is now assembling at this place, part of which has already arrived and will be shortly completed to any extent that the service may require. In doing this, His Excellency is very desirous to avoid any collision between his Majesty's troops and any of the citizens of the United States that might lead to blood shed, and if you remove from the territory peaceably and quietly without further opposition, such collision will be avoided—as in that case His Excellency will not think it necessary to move the British troops further, but if you do not, he will in the execution of the commands of the British Government, if it is necessary to take military possession of the territory in order to defend it from such invasion—and the consequences must be upon the authority, if any, upon which you act.

The three gentlemen who were with you, and were taken prisoners by some of our people, have been forwarded on to Frederick by the Magistrates of the county, and will be detained, (as all persons heretofore have been, who on former occasions were found endeavoring to set up or exercise any foreign jurisdiction or authority in the Territory in question) They will however be well treated, and every necessary attention paid to their comfort, but I have no doubt they will be detained as prisoners to be disposed of as may hereafter be directed by the British Government. The warden of the disputed territory, Mr. McManahan went out to you, but he not having returned, we are led to suppose you have still further violated the laws and treaties of the two nations, by detaining him who was a mere messenger of communication, together with Mr. Tibbets the person who was employed to convey him. But as Mr

Legislature, and of the correspondence between the Solicitor General and Land Agent, be printed; and his motion prevailed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 26, 1839.

We exclude other matter from to-day's paper to make room for the correspondence between the Executive of this State and the authorities of New Brunswick. The energy and decision displayed by the Executive speaks high for the honor of the State, and the determination and unanimity of feeling which prevails throughout the State speaks in a tone not to be misunderstood by the minions of "Her Majesty." If Sir John Harvey is not satisfied with *teards*, he can have a fair opportunity to try the virtue of *bloes*, and let the hardest fend off.

The very territory that Great Britain wished to purchase of us but a very few years ago, and could not, is now claimed by them as their own, over which they claim civil jurisdiction, occupy the ground with a military force, and exercise all the rights of sovereignty—that which was virtually acknowledged to be ours but a few years ago, and which we have never relinquished our right to,—which we refused to sell, or negotiate away,—has been taken from us by a foreign power, and our citizens cannot set foot upon it without danger of being arrested and thrown into a British dungeon. Is this to be tamely submitted to? Is there not a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue? Who is so craven hearted, so lost to all sense of self-respect, of honor, of justice and patriotism, as to say that this injury and insult ought not to be redressed—that the daring invaders of our soil ought not to be driven off at the point of the bayonet? *BT THE TALKING DAY HAS PAST; AT TS NOW BETTER BE COIN CE.*

A draft of 1,212 soldiers has been ordered from this (sixty) Division. The Regiment under command of Col. Ripley assemble in this Village to-day at eight o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of drafting its proportion of the above.

GENERAL ORDERS.

STATE OF MAINE.

General Order, No. 7.
The Commander-in-Chief directs a detachment of ten thousand three hundred and forty-three officers, non commissioned officers and privates, including field and staff officers, to be made by draft from the several Divisions, in the proportion, and from the several corps mentioned in the schedule of detail prepared by the Adjutant General. The officers and soldiers when detached, will severally hold themselves in readiness for an immediate call into the service of the State, armed and equipped as required by law.

The Major Generals and officers commanding Divisions, are directed to cause the draft stores, to be made with all possible expedition, and complete rolls of both officers and men, designating the Companies, Reg-

Turner, Feb'y 11, 1839. PHILIP CLARK, £ 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned James H. Johnson of Lisbon in the State of New Hampshire, assignee of a mortgage made in Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835, by Alfred G. Benson of the City of Brooklyn in the State of New York, of one undivided eighth part of the estate of Townships numbered three in the first range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of one promissory note signed by said Benson for \$532 50, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in four months from date with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 405 & 406, to which reference is hereby made. Said note remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

By his Attorneys, WILLIS & FESSENDEN. Feb. 4, 1839.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Ezra C. Hutchins of Boston in the State of Massachusetts holds a mortgage executed to him November 15, 1835, by Wm S. Dunham of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided eighth part of the easterly half of Township numbered three in the first range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Dunham of \$240 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 311, and 312, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgage claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

By his Attorneys, WILLIS & FESSENDEN. Feb. 4, 1839.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Samuel Hutchins of Newbury in the State of Vermont, is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835, by Wm S. Dunham of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided eighth part of the easterly half of Township numbered three in the first range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of four promissory notes, signed by said Dunham, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable the first for the sum of \$411 37, in six months, the remaining three for the sum of \$240, in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford Book 46, pages 315 & 316, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of said premises for breach of the condition of said mortgage and to foreclose the same.

By his Attorneys, WILLIS & FESSENDEN. Feb. 4, 1839.

FOUND.

IN the road near Pike's Hotel in Welchville, about two months since, a Lady's WORK BASKET, containing several articles of wearing apparel, &c.—The owner can have the same by applying at this Office and proving property.

W. & C. ORNIE, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the Stand at Gray Corner formerly owned by

T. & W. STRINSON, and having secured the services of W. Strinson, they will continue the business of making EDGE TOOLS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention will be paid to repairing Axes. Orders from the County will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

Gray, Feb. 12th, 1839. 53w26

AXES! AXES!!

R. KING'S AXES, the newest and best kind ever offered for sale in the County of Oxford, just received and for sale, by W. E. GOODNOW, T. CALL & S. E. 111 Norway-Village, Feb. 16, 1839. 4w27

NEW LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscribers. W. E. GOODNOW. Norway, Feb. 16, 1839. 4w27

Hebron Academy.

THE next Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on WEDNESDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, under the care of Mr. OTHAS MILLER, who has advantageously taught the School the last year. His former pupils, and others who may wish to improve their minds in useful knowledge, are invited to attend.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary. Feb. 14, 1839.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned hold a Mortgage executed to them by Barnabas Parvies of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May 23, 1837, of the Southernly half of Lot numbered twenty-five in the eighth Range of Lots in said Paris, to secure the payment of three promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, signed by said Parvies, and payable as follows: The first, for the sum of seventy dollars and twenty-three cents, to Asaph Kittredge in one year from date with interest; the second, for the sum of twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, to Alfred Andrews in one year from date; the third, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, to Ebenezer Drake in one year from date, with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 61, page 233, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ASAPH KITTEDGE, ALFRED ANDREWS, EBENEZER DRAKE. Paris, February 15, 1839.

Brown's Improved Almanack, Pocket Memorandum, and Account Book, for 1839.

CONTAINING, in addition to the useful matter, Portraits of several of the most distinguished politicians and literary men of the present times. Just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW. Norway-Village, Jan. 22, 1839. 4w26

of crinoid, crinoid, and of the blood. From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

1st.—All animal bodies originate from a fluid, increased and supported. 2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported. 3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the BLOOD. 4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood. 5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction. 6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, thereby all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. 7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz.—decomposition and reorganization. 8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts. 9th.—The blood is its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition. 10th.—The more fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels. 11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease. 12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or excreted by the use of a vegetable purgative. 13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part where the morbid humors are finally lodged. 14th.—If the same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c. 15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modifications of one effect resulting from one cause. 16th.—The cause IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. 17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore, to cure the blood, and disease MUST VANISH. 18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable purgative. 19th.—This vegetable purgative must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs. 20th.—The ONLY MEDICINE known to purify those impurities, is Dr. Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills. 21st.—These pills were brought to their present state a perfection eighty years ago, by Dr. William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr. Hiram Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time, by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution. 22d.—This numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr. Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object. 23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published PSETERED VEGEtable Universal Pills were only imitators of Mr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name. 24th.—The BRANDRETH PILLS possess the UNRIVALLED power of completely curing the most inveterate diseases; simple as seems they purify the blood. DR. BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 10 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there. All persons selling the Continent Pills will be informed for Felony. NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE. Aug. 14th, 1839. 8m32

cannot be proved. Merits, morals, integrity, and of the hundredth individual who is appointed to office, who may have a portion of the control of the public revenue. He must rely upon the recommendation of those who are acquainted with the applicant, and upon the Senate, who confirm his nominations, and who have fifty times the opportunity to know the qualifications of the nominees that the President has: their body consisting of that number, and their practical acquaintance coextensive with the Union.

The gentleman, to support his broad and unqualified charges of corruption and fraud, relied upon the defalcations of three individuals. Their names, offices, and locations were as follows, viz: Spencer, receiver at Fort Wayne, Harris and Boyd, receivers in Mississippi, and Linn, in Illinois. In order to know the facts about these public officers, I addressed the following note to the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

House of Representatives, Dec. 29, 1838.
DEAR SIR: The President's Message is now under consideration in Committee of the Whole. Much blame is attached by the Opposition to the Administration, and particularly to your Department, (Treasury,) in consequence of some defalcations which appear in some of your official reports. The names of Spencer, receiver at Fort Wayne, Harris and Boyd, receivers in Mississippi, and Linn, in Illinois, are principally relied on.

Will you have the goodness to inform me, by letter, what amount has been eventually lost by these officers? Your early attention to this request will oblige me, as I may find it necessary to make some reply to the unqualified abuse that is now poured forth upon the Administration and the Democratic party.

Very respectfully, A. DUNCAN.
Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the above, I received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1838.
SIR: In answer to your letter of the 29th, I would observe, that in the document No. 11, sent to the House of Representatives, on January 1st, Mr. Harris, the receiver in note No. 39, is stated to have paid part of his account, and the remainder to be well secured.

In Mr. Boyd's case, it is understood that the

white the Government exists, and while frail man continues to administer it. It is contrary to human nature, and to all human experience, to suppose that this vast political fabric should be managed, in all its various and complicated interests and duties, without abuses; and all that can be done to secure the Government and the people from such abuses and frauds as have been practised, and to provide against subsequent abuses, is to remove the causes that have existed, and to establish such additional checks as will be most likely to secure a faithful and honest administration of the Government in all its parts; at least, so far as human weakness, frailty, and temptation, will permit. I think these will be paramount duties to idle declamation, and that unlimited pouring forth of bitter vituperation, and unqualified abuse, for party purposes and President making.

In relation to the defalcations in financial trusts, the causes seem to have had their origin and existence, in part, in the banking system, and the connection of the Government with the banks. It seems to me this must be conceded by all who have honestly investigated the subject. Why, then, do those who are opposed to this Administration, denounce it in such unqualified terms, as the cause of all the abuses now presented by the official reports of defalcations, as well of this Administration and the defaulter under it, as those which have gone before it, for which it is neither morally nor politically responsible? Sir, we can retort.—I ask, who was it that introduced the banking system into this country in a national sense?—Alexander Hamilton. Who was he? One of the leaders of the Federal party. What party is it, and what party has it been, by which it has been kept up? The Federal party. To what party have the principal defaulter belonged? To the Federal party. I say, under what Administrations have the greatest amount of defalcations occurred? Not this, nor the one which preceded it. Sir, I propose now to expose the names of those who belong to the party are now crying corruption, so loud and so long, in concord with the cry of panic, with which we have been so long greeted. And, sir, if I should open the tombs, break down the ramparts of ancient grave yards, and dig, hyena like, into the grave, and disrobe the dead,

views which are now advanced with so much zeal for the entire indemnity of this system of fraud and plunder.—Examine No 191, made to the House of Representatives, February 25, 1838. The loss by banks estimated at about \$6,000,000; their nominal debt was nearly double, but partly secured. This amount is exclusive of interest; with interest it will be near \$20,000,000. I refer to the report to the Senate, Feb. 2, 1838 Document No 158. The losses prior to General Jackson's administration, by collectors and receivers, amount to \$1,200,000; the nominal sum is nearly double but part of this sum is secured. It is probable nothing will be lost eventually under Gen. Jackson's administration but by Littlebury Hawkins, or under the present Administration but by Swartwout and Price. There will be other defaulter, but their security will be good for their respective amounts.

Reckless collector at Perth Amboy, has produced some alarm; his defalcation was thirty or fifty dollars. He, so soon, as the defalcation was discovered, paid the amount. He was a Democrat. He was misled by his predecessor.

But do we hear any thing from Arnold, the collector of the same place, some years before, under the administration of one John Q. Adams? He is in default for \$80,000, not one farthing of which was recovered; yet we hear no Federal murmuring about that defalcation. He was a modern Whig. This was caused by the neglect of the Administration under which the default occurred, according to the charges now preferred; and it was under the Bank Administration. Why this muteness about Arnold's defalcation? All understood.

The loss on merchants' bonds. This loss amounted to \$7,000,000, without interest. See detail of names and dates in report to Senate, 6th July, 1838, doc. No. 503. There will be found the name of G. W. Brown, of the firm of Thos Smith and Co. in default for the modest sum of \$80,000. I would like to know whether or not he is a violent and noisy Whig in New York. Perhaps the whig gentleman now in my eye [Mr Curtis] can inform me. And I would inquire of that gentleman, if he did not make the motion in Common Council to dismiss all Democrats in the city from office and public employ, even down to the lamplighters? Edward Thompson, I think of Philadelphia,

res, sir the banks can defraud and bankrupt the Government. Whig collectors, whig receivers, and whig disbursers, can rob the Government of any amount, and whig muteness and silence reigns, more especially if that robbery be perpetrated under a Federal Administration. Beside the indulgence and time given before to the banks, as deposit agents, from May to October, 1837, for \$2,000,000 at first, and then for 5 or \$6,000,000, the Treasury Department gave time and indulgence to numerous merchants, on duty bonds, during the same period, for near five millions more, though all were in default to the Government. This was in the exercise of a sound and legal discretion, and proved in the end beneficial to the United States. I say Congress sanctioned this in September, 1837, and extended the indulgence still longer. Both of these happened after real, ascertained defaults, and were not previously, like the short time taken by the Department and the President, exercising the same legal and sound discretion in the case of some receivers, to inquire if a real default had occurred, and if the money would not, without suit, be deposited as ordered. Yet the hue and cry is, that the last is impeachable, but the first is right!!!

(Deferred Articles.)

A Band of Heroes. The Carlist General, or rather butcher, Cabrera, after the affair of Mocella, commanded 80 sergeants of the division of Pardinias, to step out of the ranks, and offered them the alternative of being shot or taking service with Don Carlos. 'We prefer dying,' was their reply. Cabrera immediately ordered them to be shot ten by ten, in the hope that the sight of the execution of their comrades would shake the firmness of the survivors.—Every time a platoon of these heroic sergeants was laid to the ground by the balls of the savage band, Cabrera had his terrible question addressed to the next platoon. 'Will you take service for our Lord and King Don Carlos?' and the same answer, 'We prefer dying,' was unanimously returned. The names of these 80 sergeants ought to be written in letters of gold on the front of all the military establishment of Spain.

A man in Fall River had a goose stolen from him last week which he and owned twenty years! A real tough 'on.

In Senate, Feb. 8, 1839. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. JOB PRINCE, Pres't
Feb. 8, 1839. Approved.

STATE OF MAINE. Secretary's Office,

Augusta, Feb. 8, 1839.)
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.
Attest A. R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

Mr. ERYA.—The eruptions of Etna were active and increasing to the end of October.—The lava ran down the mountain in a subterranean channel, formed of the ancient consolidated lava, 800 feet long and over 60 broad and 15 feet high. Near the crater where it is open to view, it forms a cascade of liquid fire. The mountaineers walk fearlessly over this buried stream of fire which they discern shining through the crevices beneath their feet. Ashes and stones are vomited up sometimes in clouds to obscure the sky. The detonations are often heard and felt as far off as Messina. Much destruction is anticipated.

There is nothing in this world so much to be deprecated as the villain who defames your character for pecuniary interest.

The notorious George W. Dixon, has been arrested at New-York, on the charge of three criminal libels, on the affidavits of the brothers Minturn. He was held to bail in \$9000, and the woman, Miller, long time the keeper of a brothel, became his bail, she having sworn to the possession of nine hundred real estate, worth \$100,000.

They Royal William brought out 8000 letters, the United States 5500, and the Wellington 1500.

Some remorseless scoundrels, says the Boston Times, are continually hinting to the President to get married—just as though he had not trouble enough on his hands already!

Matthias, the prophet, was recently lynched at Little Rock, Arkansas. The lads caught him, and shaved off his beard. They had no right to do even that.

The editor of the Boston Times says that nothing makes him outrageously foolish sooner than starvation. The Overseers should keep their eye upon his bread basket.